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A

SERIES OF QUESTIONS

ON THE

Grammatical Principles

OF THE

ARABIC, PERSIAN AND HINDOOSTANEE
LANGUAGES.

For the use of the College of Fort William.

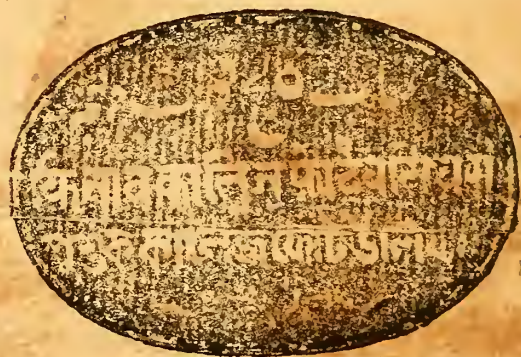
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College of Fort William.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS,

IN ARABIC.

OF SYNTAX.

Of Government.

1. **W**HAT case in Arabic construction does the preposition **بَ** govern, and in how many distinct senses is it applied? Please to give an appropriate example of each in the Arabic language.

2. What is the government of the preposition **فِي**? Please to give examples of the various modes of its application.

3. What case does the particle **عِنْدَ** govern, and in what sense is it applied?

4. What case does the preposition **إِلَى** govern, and what are the significations in which it is used?

5. What are the instances of the application of **إِلَى**, in which its sense is *inclusive*, and what are those instances in which its signification is *exclusive*, of that of the noun which it governs? Please to state examples.

6. What case does the preposition **فِي** govern, and in what senses is it applied? Give examples.

7. What is the government of the particle **لَا**, and what are the senses in which it is applied?

8. What is the signification of the particle **رَبِّ**, what case does it govern, and how is it used in construction? Please to give examples.

9. What is the signification and government of the preposition **عَلَى**? Give examples of its application.

10. What case does the particle **كَأَنَّ** govern, and what is its signification?

11. What is the government of the particles **مِنْ**

and *حتى*, and what are the senses in which they are applied? Please to give examples.

12. What case does the preposition *حتى* govern, and in how many distinct senses is it applied? Please to give examples.

13. What is the distinction between *حتى* and *الى*, in their modes of application? Give an example.

14. Is the signification of *حتى* invariably inclusive, or otherwise?

15. What case does the particle *واو* govern, what is its most frequent signification, and what others has it? Please to give examples.

16. To *واو*, with the noun which it governs in the sense of an oath, what are the various *consequents* in Arabic construction, and how are they applied? Please to give examples where the *consequent* is a sentence composed of two nouns, and of a noun and a verb both affirmative and negative.

17. Does the consequent, or fact asserted by an oath, as above, necessarily follow the oath in Arabic construction? If not, please to give examples of the various modes of departure from this regular construction.

18. What is the most common government of the words لَا , أَلَا and لَا ; and what are the senses in which they are used? Please to state examples.

19. Have these words occasionally any other government? And if so, please to state it, and give examples.

20. What particles in the Arabic language resemble verbs in their government and use; what is the mode of their application, and what cases do they govern? Please to state the signification of each, and to give an appropriate example in Arabic.

21. What is the distinction between the particles لَا and لَا in their sense and mode of application? Please to exemplify this distinction.

22. What is the distinction between لَا and لَا in their signification and use? Please to give an example of each.

23. Have the particles alluded to in question 20th, invariably the government there inquired into, or is their government occasionally superseded? If the latter, please to state in what manner, and to give examples.

24. What are the particles in the Arabic language which resemble the imperfect and defective verb ليس, and what is their government and mode of application respectively? Please to give examples.

25. What are the particles which govern a single noun in the objective, or accusative case, and what is the signification and the use of each respectively? Give examples in the Arabic language.

26. Have the *Vocative* particles referred to in the former question, more than one mode of government; and if they have, what form of construction does this variation depend on? Please to give examples.

27. What are the various classes of particles and pronouns which, preceding the aorist of an Arabic verb, have an effect to vary its termination, and what are the effects produced by these classes respectively? Please to give an example of each particle or pronoun, and state the sense in which it is applied.

28. In what cases is the government or change of termination in the aorist, produced by the conditional particle ان, absolute and indispensable? Is it not in some cases arbitrary, and discretionary? If so, please

to state the grammatical rule for the government of this particle, and give examples.

29. What is the government of the Arabic cardinal numerals simple and compound, and what is the mode of their application respectively, with the noun numbered both masculine and feminine: how would you express, for example, in Arabic, *three men, four women, eleven men, twelve women, fourteen men, fifteen women, twenty men, twenty-two women, forty-four men, and fifty-five women?*

30. What is the government of the particles *كَمْ*, *كَيْفَ*, and *بِأَيِّ*; and what are the various senses in which they are respectively applied? Please to give an example of each, and to state any change of government that is produced with regard to the first, by its application in an interrogative or indicative sense.

31. What are the indeclinable nouns in the Arabic language denominated *verbal nouns*, or such as have the signification and government of particular tenses of verbs; and what is the signification and government of each of these respectively? Please to give examples.

32. What are the verbs in Arabic grammar termed *defective*, or *imperfect*; how are they applied in con-

struction, and what cases do they govern? Please to enumerate them, and give an example of each in detail; stating also in what respect they are defective, and whether, or not, they are occasionally applied in a perfect or complete sense.

33. What are the verbs in Arabic grammar styled *verbs of propinquity*; what are the various modes of their application respectively, and what cases do they govern? Please to give examples, and to state such of these verbs as are, and such as are not regularly inflectible.

34. What are the verbs of praise, and dispraise or censure, in the Arabic language; what are the different modes of their application respectively, and what cases do they govern? Please to give examples, and to state under each example what is considered the real construction of the sentence.

35. What are the verbs in Arabic grammar termed *verbs of perception*, or verbs of *certainty and doubt*; how are they applied, and what cases do they govern? Please to enumerate all the verbs of this class, and to give an appropriate example of each.

36. Do verbs of the above class occasionally govern three accusatives in Arabic construction? If so, please to state in what manner, and in what sense, they are thus applied, and to give appropriate examples.

37. What are the *analogous governors* in Arabic construction, or the various parts of speech which have a regular and uniform government common alike to all words of the class to which they belong? Please to enumerate and define the classes, and give an appropriate example of each.

38. What is the general rule of government with respect to the verb transitive, its agent and object, and to the verb intransitive with its agent? Please to give examples.

39. Does the agent or object ever precede the verb in Arabic construction, or do they both necessarily follow it? Please to state the rule, and give examples with regard to each; mentioning at the same time, in what respect the nature and construction of a sentence would be altered by the agent's taking the lead.

40. What is the rule of government with respect to the infinitive, and what are the various modes of its application when conveying a transitive and an intransitive

sitive sense? Please to give examples.

41. What is the distinction which is observed to exist between the verb and the infinitive with regard to their agent or nominative, and to the noun which they govern?

42. What is the government of the participle active in Arabic construction, and what are the conditions prescribed in order to its partaking of the nature of a verb, and as such governing the noun which may follow it? Please to give an appropriate example of each of these conditions, and mention any one, if it exists, which has the effect to supersede all the others; stating the grammatical principle upon which such occurrence necessarily requires that the participle should govern as a verb.

43. What is the government of the Arabic participle passive, and what are the conditions which relate to it? Please to give examples.

44. What is the regular government of the *ḥāṣṣ*, or derivative adjective resembling the participle, and on what conditions does it possess this government?

45. Are there any other modes of applying the

noun governed by a derivative adjective, than that which is above alluded to? If so, please to state them and give examples.

46. Please to explain the government and uses of the إضافة, and to state the several distinct relations of nouns to each other which this single case in Arabic construction serves to convey, explaining at the same time the rules whereby these several relations are to be distinguished from each other, and giving an appropriate example of each. State also the conditions which are required in the مضاف, or governing noun.

47. What is the nature of the part of speech known in Arabic construction by the term اسم تام, and what case does it govern? Please to give examples.

48. What are the particular senses or significations which are considered in Arabic grammar to require a particular case, without regard to the words or parts of speech by which they may be conveyed, or the order in which these words may be placed, and what is the particular case which these significations do always require? Please to give examples.

Of Declension, Concord, and Construction.

49. Please to explain the technical sense of the Arabic term اعراب, comparatively with the term *declension* in English. State how many cases it involves, and the characteristic marks of these cases.

50. What are the parts of speech in the Arabic language which are said to be exclusively susceptible of اعراب, or of change in their termination, by government?

51. How many distinct modes of declension are there in the Arabic language with regard to its nouns?

52. Please to state the first and most complete of all these modes of declension, and to mention the various descriptions of nouns which are subject to this mode, giving an appropriate example of each.

53. What is the second form of declension, and what are the classes of Arabic nouns which are subject to this form? Please to give examples.

54. What is the third form of declension, and what nouns are subject to it? Please to give examples.

55. What is the fourth mode of declension, and what are the particular words which are exclusively sub-

ject to this form? Please to enumerate those words, and give an example of their declension in all the three cases.

56. What is the fifth form of declension, and what are the various classes of words to which it is applied? Please to give examples.

57. What is the sixth form of declension, and to what classes of Arabic nouns does it apply? Please to give an example of each class.

58. What are the remaining forms of declension in the Arabic language, and what are the several descriptions of nouns to which each of these modes respectively applies? Please to enumerate, and describe, all the remaining forms, and give appropriate examples of each.

59. What is the nature in declension of the species of Arabic nouns which are termed غير منصرف, or, in other words, what changes of termination are these nouns subject to, and what are the various causes which operate to produce the limitation in declension observed with respect to these nouns? Please to enumerate those causes, and to give an appropriate example of each, stating at the same time the con-

ditions which are attached to each cause respectively.

60. To a noun **فَعْلَانِ**, if the definite article be prefixed, or, if it be placed in construction so as to govern another noun or pronoun in the genitive, or relative case, what effect has either, or both of these occurrences on the declension of such noun? Please to give an example.

61. What are the various classes of nouns which in Arabic construction uniformly take the nominative case? Please to exemplify each of them, by quoting a short Arabic sentence in which it occurs.

62. Is the agent, or nominative, to the verb, in Arabic construction, always a noun expressed; or is it also frequently a *pronoun inherent*? Please to give examples of both if they exist.

63. Where the agent or nominative to a verb is a noun apparent or expressed, does the verb always agree with it in number, or the reverse? Please to give examples.

64. Where the nominative to the verb is an affixed or inherent pronoun, referring to a noun which precedes it, do the verb and such noun always agree in number,

or not? Please to give examples.

65. What is the rule of concord, with respect to gender, in the Arabic language, between the verb and its agent or nominative? State the rule and give examples.

66. How are the imperfect plurals classed, in Arabic construction, with respect to gender and number; and how is the verb applied to agree with them? Please to give examples.

67. In an Arabic sentence, composed of a verb, its agent and object, does the agent always precede the object, or occasionally follow it? Please to state the rule on this point, and give examples.

68. If a noun substantive follow two verbs in Arabic construction, so as that both the verbs might equally claim the government of such noun in the nominative, or in the objective case; or that one might require the nominative, and the other the objective: in other words, where a substantive noun is so placed as to be the agent or the object of two verbs; or to be the agent of one, and the object of the other; what is the grammatical rule of the Arabic language in such a case, or to which of the two verbs does the government of the

noun belong? With a view to illustrate this rule, let the following short sentences be rendered into Arabic in every different mode in which they can be rendered with grammatical precision:—"The (two) men, or the men beat, and respected me;" "The (two) men, or the men beat me, and I honored them;" "I beat, and I honored the (two) men, or the men;" "I beat the (two) men, or the men, and they respected me."

69. If the verbs so occurring in an Arabic sentence, as to contend for the government of a noun, be of the class of verbs of perception, what is the grammatical rule? How, for example, would you express in the Arabic language, "Zeyd thought me, and I thought him, learned;" "The two Zeyds thought me, and I thought them, foolish;" "I thought Zeyd, and he thought me, rich;" "The two Zeyds thought me, and I thought them, poor;" and what are the various modes in which these sentences may be rendered with grammatical precision?

70. What are the various classes of nouns which in Arabic construction require the objective or accusative case? Please to exemplify each of them, by adducing a short sentence in which it occurs.

71. What are the various cases of Arabic construction in which the immediate object of a verb in the accusative case forms a complete sentence, both the verb and the nominative being understood but not expressed? Please to state those cases in which the rejection of the verb is arbitrary, and those in which it is necessary; and under the latter class, distinguish the *anomalous* from the *analogous* rejections of the verb, by adducing appropriate examples of each, and particularly of the latter, under their several distinct heads.

72. What is the class of Arabic nouns known in grammar by the term *Mūjroor*, or which invariably take the relative or oblique case, and what are the uses to which this case is applied? Please to give examples.

73. What are the various classes of Arabic nouns known in grammar by the term *توابع* (consequents or dependents)? Please to enumerate all the classes, and adduce a short sentence in Arabic, illustrative of each.

74. Does an adjective following a substantive, invariably agree with it in all points of concord, recognised in Arabic grammar, or does it not? If not,

what are the cases of construction, in which universal agreement of the substantive and adjective is required; and what are those in which the concord can only be partial? Please to give examples.

75. What are the copulative particles in the Arabic language, and what are the senses in which they are respectively applied? Please to give examples, and to state whether the nouns following these particles, and coupled by them to their antecedents, have invariably the same government with their antecedents, or not; also, whether or not, and in what cases, it is admissible to couple two distinct words by one of these particles to two antecedents in different cases, with which respectively the consequents shall agree.

76. What are the various parts of speech known in Arabic grammar by the term *أجزاء*, or indeclinable? Please to enumerate the several classes, and to give examples of each.

77. What are the Arabic pronouns separate, and affixed; personal, objective, and possessive; singular, dual and plural; masculine and feminine?

78. Please to enumerate in like manner the Ara-

big demonstrative pronouns, distinguishing those which are used in an approximate, in a mediate, and in a remote sense; and explain the use of the particle which is occasionally prefixed to them.

79. What are the Arabic relative pronouns? Please to enumerate them as above, and distinguish those which are used for rational or animate objects, from those which are used for inanimates.

80. What are the various parts of speech which in Arabic grammar are pronounced to be in their nature definite, and independent of the article; and what are the various modes by which a noun may be rendered definite? Please to give examples.



P E R S I A N.

Of Letters.

1. ○ OF how many letters does the Persian alphabet consist?
2. Of this number what letters are peculiar to Persian, and to Arabic words respectively?
3. What are the terms in grammar which are applicable to the various letters of the alphabet in order to distinguish one from another?
4. Explain the distinction existing in the Arabic language between radical and servile letters?
5. How are the long and the short vowels and the diphthongs respectively formed, and what are the names of the short vowels?
6. Can the letters of the Persian alphabet be com-

bined into words or syllables, without the intervention of the short vowels or not?

7. Does the sound of a short vowel invariably precede or follow the letter to which it is affixed?

8. When a short vowel is affixed to the letter **الف**, what are the sounds represented by that letter?

9. What short vowels are affixed to the letter **ب** according as it is redundant or otherwise?

10. In what kinds of words is the redundant **ب** introduced?

11. Explain the use of the marks **شدید** and **مر** and the effect, on the sound of a word, of the double vowel point **تسویس**

12. What is the distinction of the sound between **واو** or **یا** Maroof, and **واو** or **یا** Mujhool?

13. What is the nature and use of **واو اشمام** or **واو معرول**?

14. What are the sounds of **واو** when moveable by the three vowel points?

15. What are the sounds of **یا** when moveable by the three vowel points?

16. What is the rule for the division of Persian words into syllables?

17. How is the letter نون غنة pronounced; and after what combinations does it invariably occur?



Of the parts of Speech; and particularly of the Verb.

18. State the various parts of speech, into which the Persian language, following the Arabic, has been divided; the terms by which they are designated, and the several parts of European grammar, which are comprehended under each?

19. If the articles, definite and indefinite, be not included in the above enumeration, how are their places supplied in the Persian language?

20. Under which of the parts of speech is the Persian infinitive, according to Oriental grammarians, comprized? What are its characteristics? And in what respect does it differ from the Arabic infinitive, as applied in the Persian language?

21. What is the difference between a *Musdur* and *Hasil-i musdur*?

22. Into how many classes are Persian verbs divided?

23. How is the imperative formed in each of these classes? State the general rules and adduce such exceptions as may occur from each.

24. What infinitives are they which contain the imperative entire; and what are they from which to form it some alteration is requisite?

25. Is there more than one species of the imperative, and if so how many are there, and how are they formed?

26. What tense or tenses of the verb are immediately derived from the infinitive, and what from the imperative?

27. What is the invariable rule for the formation of the aorist, in verbs of every class?

28. How is the future tense formed from the preterite?

29. What is the rule for the formation of the passive voice?

30. State the third person singular of the preterite perfect and imperfect, present and future, indicative; present and future subjunctive; and the imperative active and passive, of the verbs کردن کردن دیدن گرفتن دادن فروختن شناختن ساختن افسردن

افراختن اوفادون گشتن داشتن خاستن شکستن
 جستن کاستن زیستن زدن گسیختن رفتن کوفتن
 نوشتن کاشتن پیوستن آراستن خفتن کاغذ
 بودن and کشیدن اوشاندن سفتن

31. What peculiarities occur in the inflection of the verbs *شایستن* and *آیختن*; and by what technical term have Oriental grammarians distinguished these and other similar verbs?

32. What is the rule for the formation of causal verbs? And how is an intransitive converted into a transitive verb?

33. What are the terms of grammar which are used to designate the various tenses of a Persian verb?

34. What descriptions of participles are derived from Persian verbs, and what are the rules of their formation? Exemplify these rules by the participles of all the verbs enumerated in Qu. 30th.

35. Which of these participles are common to all verbs, and which are peculiar to a few?

36. What and how many effects has the addition of *Ta-i-mujhool* at the end of a verb?

37. What are the verbs most generally used as auxiliaries in the Persian language?

38. Explain the nature and use of the Arabic measure *لام* and *عين* فا.

39. What are the most common combinations which occur to form compound verbs in the Persian language? Give a few examples wherein the first component part is Arabic, as also where it is Persian, and state which of the two is most frequent.

Of Nouns.

40. What is the definition of an Arabic infinitive and of the jamid?

41. Of those Arabic infinitives which occur in the Persian language, give examples; and state the most common measures of their formation.

42. Define the term *صفت*; and point out the difference existing between English and Persian adjectives?

43. Define the term *مشق*; and state the reason why that term cannot be accurately applied to nouns derived from a jamid.

44. State the most common forms of an infinitive of the *نَا* *نِي* *مَجْرُور*; and also the forms of all those nouns, substantive or adjective, which are derived from it.

45. State the forms of the infinitive and participles of all the conjugations of the *نَا* *نِي* *مَزِيد*.

46. What are the various measures on which Arabic participles active and passive may be formed?

47. What is the most usual measure for the formation of a Sefut e Mooshubbuz?

48. How are the nouns of time, place, and instrument, respectively formed?

49. What is the most common measure for the formation of an Ism e Moobalughu or noun of excess?



50. What is the most common measure for the formation of an Ism e Tufzeel or noun of superiority?

51. Into how many classes are Persian primitive nouns divided, and what are the terms used to designate each class?

52. Give a few examples of the most common classes of Persian derivative nouns, substantive and adjective; stating the rules of their formation, and the primitives from which they are derived.

53. What are the various rules for the formation of a Hausil e Musdur ?

54. What is the general rule for the formation of a Munsoob or relative noun ?

55. How is a noun terminating with ha-e-mookhuf-fuf, with  or  rendered *munsoob* ?

56. What are the most common classes of Arabic primitive and derivative nouns, occurring in the Persian language ? State examples, with the various technical appellations by which these classes are distinguished.

57. What are the most common combinations which occur to form compound nouns, substantive and adjective ? State a few examples of each class.

58. How are the Persian diminutives formed ? Exemplify each distinct class, and state any peculiarity that occurs in the formation of any among them.

59. What are the most common adjuncts to Persian and Arabic nouns, whereby some new or additional sense is conferred on the original noun ? State examples of each.

60. Of these adjuncts, are there any which possess

the property of forming occasionally both nouns of time and place in the Persian language? If so, state them, and give a few examples of their application in both senses.

61. Have purely Persian nouns any change of termination to distinguish their gender? And if not, how is it distinguished?

62. Is it indispensable for all names of animals which are common to the male and female to introduce the words ^{نر} and ^{ماده}? And if not, which of the two sexes is conveyed by the generic name alone?

63. Are the distinguishing words abovementioned invariably prefixed, or subjoined to the generic name? If occasionally both, give examples.

64. Of Arabic nouns occurring in the Persian language, how is the gender distinguished?

65. How is the ^ت which distinguishes the feminine gender written in Persian and in Arabic respectively?

66. Of the plural number in the Persian language, what are the distinguishing marks, and what is the general rule for their application? State examples, with any exceptions that may occur, to this general

rule? In particular, what is its formation in nouns ending with *l* and *h*?

67. State the Persian and Arabic plurals of the following nouns: *ضرب وزیر امیر فاضل عالم صاحب* ; and *سیرت صورت شراب طعام کتاب خط و قلم* ; mention which of the two is most frequently observed in the Persian language?

68. Does the Arabic feminine plural, or any form resembling it, occur in the Persian language? If so, state in what descriptions of words, and give examples.

69. Are there any instances in the Persian language of an Arabic noun in the plural, having also the Persian plural termination subjoined to it? If so, give examples.

70. If the plural termination be subjoined to an adjective, what consequence ensues?

71. How many cases are distinguishable in the declension of Persian nouns; and how are they formed? Under this head detail the distinct uses of the termination *را*, the *Izafut* and such prepositions as are used for the purposes of declension.

72. How many kinds are there of the *Izafut*?
73. What are the signs of the comparative and superlative degrees in the Persian language? State examples shewing their application.
74. Is the Arabic *Ismi Tufzeel* ever used in the Persian language to express both the comparative and superlative degrees? If so, exemplify the manner of its application.
75. What are the various modes, which exist in the language, for the formation of compound epithets?

Of Pronouns.

76. What are the Persian pronouns, personal, demonstrative, relative, and interrogative? And what are the terms by which these classes are known?
77. How are the personal pronouns rendered possessive in the Persian language?
78. Are the possessive pronouns ever represented by *و*, and if so on what occasion?
79. Are there any words in the Persian language, corresponding to our distributive and reciprocal pronouns? And what are they?

80. Is there any distinction of gender in Persian personal pronouns? And how are they declined in number and case?

81. How are the demonstrative pronouns declined? And when used as pronominal adjectives with the substantive following, are they ever varied in number?

82. What are the contracted or affixed personal pronouns in the Persian language, and how are they in general applied? Give examples.

83. What cases do these contracted pronouns form, and what are their plurals?

84. Is it necessary that these pronouns should always be joined to their governing nouns, or may they be subjoined with equal propriety to any other word in the sentence, whether noun, verb, or particle?

Of Particles.

85. What is the difference between the privative particles بِ and بِ ; and in what cases are they respectively used?

86. What are the significations of the particles جز and مگر ; and what difference is there between their application?

Of Syntax.

87. What is the *position* of the verb, its nominative, and accusative, in a Persian sentence? State a few sentences as examples.

88. In what cases is it reckoned elegant to suppress the nominative which governs an active verb?

89. In a period consisting of two distinct sentences, joined by a conjunction, is it indispensable that each member should possess a distinct verb, or is it equally common and elegant, that one verb should suffice for both? If the latter, which member of the period most commonly contains the verb? Give examples, and express, in every mode that is correct according to Persian construction, this short English sentence, consisting of two distinct members. "The worship of God is a cause of happiness in this world, and is also the medium of salvation in a future state."

90. Does the adjective in Persian construction most commonly precede the substantive, or the reverse? State examples of both, and the effect of the adjective preceding.

91. Of substantive nouns in Persian construction,

does the governed or the governing noun most commonly take the lead? And what is the effect produced by inverting the usual order of construction? State examples of each.

92. In a Persian sentence composed of two members, viz. a verb with its nominative or accusative, and a noun governed by a preposition, which member takes the lead? For example, how are the English sentences "Such a one is in the house," and "I have not seen him for a long time," to be rendered according to Persian construction?

93. Does the verb, in Persian, always agree with its nominative in number and person? If not, state such rules of syntax as in general influence their concord or disagreement, and give examples of each.

94. Do substantives and adjectives, in the Persian language, agree in number? And is there any distinction, in this respect, between nouns that are purely Persian, and such as are borrowed from the Arabic language? If so, state the distinction, and give examples.

95. What concord is requisite between the numeral and the thing numbered?

96. What short vowel has a substantive noun when joined to an ordinal number?

97. Is a plural noun ever used like a singular? And if so, give examples.

98. What are the marks of ترکیب توصیفی and in what cases is it applicable?

99. What is the difference between the words است and هست?

100. What is the difference between استدراک and استثنا?



HINDOOSTANEE.

Of Letters.

1. WHAT letters, Indian, Persian, and Arabian, are used for the Hindoostanee language? Express them alphabetically in the Nagree and Persian characters; and in the Roman character.

Of Articles.

2. Are there any distinct articles, definite and indefinite, in the Hindoostanee language? Or in what manner is the power of the article expressed? Give examples of each.

3. What particles are chiefly used in Hindoostanee for specification or emphasis?

4. If any article be occasionally adopted from the

Persian, or Arabian language; give an example of this also.

Nouns Substantive.

5. How many declensions of Hindoostanee nouns are there? And by what are they distinguished? Decline a noun of each declension, as examples.

6. If there be any nouns not reducible to the regular declensions, state them; with the particulars in which they are irregular. State also to which of the declensions the greater number of Hindoostanee nouns belong.

7. How many cases are recognized in the declension of Hindoostanee nouns; and what are the signs of each? If any case have more than one sign; state the whole, with examples.

8. How do Hindoostanee substantives form their plurals? And are there any, and what general signs of the plural number?

9. How do feminine nouns ending in *y* form their nominative plural?

10. In forming the oblique cases plural of nouns which are inflected in the singular, and of those which

are not so, what are the changes which each of those nouns undergoes?

11. What is the distinction between simple and compound particles?

12. Why are some compound particles inflected?

13. Has the particle *ka* any other use than as the sign of the genitive; if so, assign it, with examples.

14. What particles may be prefixed to the noun; and what are those which must invariably follow it?

15. How many and what meanings has the affix *ko*?

16. What particle is it which most frequently is redundant or merely ornamental?

17. What is the signification of the particle *ka*?

18. Are there any particles which are also substantive nouns?

19. How many genders of nouns are there in the Hindoostanee language? And by what rules or general principles are they distinguished?

20. Are there any terminations peculiar to the masculine, or feminine gender? Or any that may be considered generally characteristic of either gender,

subject to particular exceptions? If so, state them, with examples.

21. How are masculine nouns in Hindoostanee converted into feminine?

22. What words expressing males are of the feminine gender and *vice versâ*?

23. What effect has the addition of the terminations ||, |, &c. on the nouns to which they are subjoined?

Of Adjectives.

24. How is the gender of Hindoostanee adjectives discriminated? Give examples: and notice what adjectives are subject to such discrimination.

25. Is there any distinction of gender peculiar to Arabic or Persian adjectives used in this language? If there be, state it, with an example.

26. To what inflections of case and number are Hindoostanee adjectives liable? Decline as many as may be requisite to illustrate the answer to this question; and state what adjectives are not subject to inflection.

27. How are the degrees of comparison expressed? State examples of the comparative and superlative degrees.

28. By what rules are adjectives formed from Hindoostanee substantives?

29. How are the cardinal converted into ordinal numbers?

30. Are the cardinal numbers in the oblique cases inflected or not?

31. Is there any substantive noun in Hindoostanee which is sometimes an adjective?

Of Pronouns.

32. What are the Hindoostanee personal pronouns; and how are they inflected?

33. What are the demonstrative pronouns, how inflected, and what their various significations and uses?

34. What the interrogative, and how inflected?

35. What the relative, and how inflected?

36. What the reciprocal, and how inflected?

37. What possessive pronouns, or what pronominal adjectives, not included in the foregoing enumeration? And how inflected?

38. What particle is peculiarly applicable to the inflection of the pronouns?

39. What are the peculiarities in the inflection of the first and second personal pronouns and of the reciprocal pronoun?

40. For what purpose is the plural number of the second personal pronoun used for the singular?

Of Verbs.

41. How many conjugations of verbs are there in the Hindoostanee language? If more than one, in what do they differ? Or if one only, are all verbs conjugated exactly according to the regular form, or are there any irregulars? If any, state examples.

42. What is considered the root of the Hindoostanee verb? And in what manner are the several moods and tenses formed from it? Conjugate the verb *Dekhna*, to see, in the active voice, as far as may be necessary to exemplify.

43. Give the passive voice of the same verb; as far as may be requisite to shew in what manner the moods and tenses of this voice are formed.

44. What verbs have, or have not, a passive voice?

45. What parts of the verb are inflected for concord with nouns in gender, case, or number? And what are the inflections it undergoes on these accounts respectively?

46. Is any part of the verb inflected to distinguish the 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, and how are these distinctions expressed where there is no inflection?

47. In what manner are active formed from neuter, and causal from active verbs?

48. What parts of the verbs may be used as nouns? And to which declension of nouns do they belong?

49. What is the causal verb from *janna*? And what is the reason of the irregularity?

50. Are Hindee verbs ever formed from Arabic and Persian words? If so, give examples.

51. What descriptions of compound verbs occur in the Hindoostanee language? State any classes of them which may be known to you; with their mode of formation respectively; and an example of each.

52. How many kinds of verbal nouns are in Hindoostanee, and how are they formed?

53. In how many ways and how, is the participle termed *haliyu* formed in the Hindoostanee language?

54. Have Hindoostanee infinitives any other meaning? If so, assign them with examples.

55. Are different moods and tenses of a verb ever expressed by the same word? If so, assign them, and give examples.

56. In how many ways and how is the pluperfect participle of Hindee verbs formed?

57. How is the potential mood of Hindoostanee verbs formed? Give examples of the preterite, simple and compound, in this mood.

58. What is the effect of suppressing the auxiliary *है* from a verb in the present tense?

59. By what addition to a Hindoostanee verb is the continuance of action expressed?

Of Adverbs.

60. Are there any and what appropriate adverbial terminations in the Hindoostanee? Or in what manner are substantives, adjectives, and verbs used adverbially? Give examples of each.

Of Conjunctions.

61. What are the most common Hindoostanee conjunctions? And are any of them inflectible?

Of Interjections.

62. What are the most frequent interjections in Hindoostanee? And are they inflected, or otherwise?

Of Syntar.

63. What concords occur between the substantive and adjective in the construction of Hindoostanee sentences? And are these invariably observed, or when are they commonly omitted? State examples.

64. If the substantive be in the plural number and inflected, will the adjective also have the plural termination?

65. Does the substantive, or it's attribute, usually precede? And is there any distinct rule when both words are Persian? Exemplify.

66. In what situations is the nominative plural of adjectives in the feminine gender formed by the addition of ان?

67. What is the effect of repeating the adjective joined to any substantive?

68. What is the effect of repeating the numerals in a sentence?

69. Does the governing, or governed noun precede in the Hindoostanee? And is there a different mode of expressing this relation, borrowed from the Persian? If there be, give examples of both.

70. What concords obtain between the nominative and verb? And are they always observed, or under what exceptions? Give examples: and notice under what circumstances an active verb may agree in number and gender with it's objective noun; instead of the nominative; or may not agree with either.

71. What is the usual position of an active verb used with its agent and object? And of a passive verb used in like manner? State examples of each.

72. What effect has the particle *ne* on the nouns or pronouns to which it is affixed? and with what verbs and what tenses only can this affix be properly used in construction? State any of these which do not admit it.

73. Do verbs compounded with *kurna* or *chahna*, agree with their nominative or accusative?

74. When in a compound verb the first part is active and the second neuter, is the particle *ne* applicable or not?

75. What is the government of the other postpositions on the inflection of nouns in construction? Explain by examples; and particularly the regimen of the genitive and possessive particle *ka*?

76. When the nominative to a verb is completely transformed into a substantive of a different gender; with which of the two does the verb agree? Give examples.

77. Has a noun in the nominative case ever the signification of the accusative?

78. Is the inflected plural of nouns ever used for the nominative case?

79. In what cases is the inflection unnecessary in the plural number?

80. What is the effect of introducing or omitting the sign of the genitive (*ka*) between the substantive to which any thing is compared and the particle of similitude (—)?

81. Do the particles of similitude agree in gender with the thing likened or the thing which it is likened to?

82. If one verb be constructed in a sentence with several nouns each in the singular number, connected by the copulative conjunction, expressed or understood; in what verb used in the singular or plural number?

83. In what kinds of composition is it usual to introduce the pronoun before the noun which it represents?

84. What nouns in the plural number are constructed as singulars and vice versa?

85. Is the sign of the accusative case ever used to express the genitive or vice versa?

86. What is the effect of repeating a noun in substantive or adjective with the sign of the genitive inserted between?

87. When a noun is combined agreeably to the Persian construction, as in the anc. Pers. noun in the genitive case, which noun in one of those capable of inflexion, what will be the effect of adding one of the inflecting particles?

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